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(54) **Oil-based solid cosmetic composition.**

(57) An oil-based solid cosmetic composition comprising one or more polyoxyalkylene modified silicones and one or more conventional cosmetically acceptable oils, pigments, paints or a mixture thereof, is provided to give a cosmetic having excellent feel during use and prolonged beautiful make-up appearance.

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BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention:

5 The present invention relates to an oil-based solid cosmetic composition which provides excellent feel upon use, and beautiful make-up appearance for a prolonged period of time.

Description of the Background Art:

10 Conventional oil-based make-up cosmetic compositions, such as lipsticks, eye shadows, eye liners and oil-base foundations have disadvantages such as having a tendency to run or ooze, causing spots on clothing, and deterioration of the fresh make-up's appearance in a short period of time.

Several approaches to solving these problems have been proposed. Incorporation of a volatile oil into the makeup has been suggested so that, after application of the cosmetic composition, the oil evaporates leaving the coloring agents and waxes on the skin surface, thus improving the stay of the cosmetic 15 composition. Use of a film-forming agent such as a polymer agent in combination with a volatile oil has also been suggested to improve the stay of the cosmetic composition by forming a polymer film on the skin surface after the composition is applied to the skin and dried.

However, incorporation of a volatile oil into a cosmetic composition is accompanied by a loss in the gloss of the composition over time, which is especially a Problem in the case of lipsticks. Additionally, since 20 the volatile oil evaporates over time, the shape of the lipstick becomes thinner, and the stability over time is poor.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

25 Accordingly, one object of the present invention is to provide an oil-based solid cosmetic composition which gives excellent feel during use, and prolonged beautiful appearance.

A further object of the present invention is to provide an oil-based solid cosmetic composition which comprises one or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes.

30 These and other objects have been satisfied by the discovery of an oil-based solid cosmetic composition comprising one or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes and cosmetically acceptable pigments or oils or a mixture thereof.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

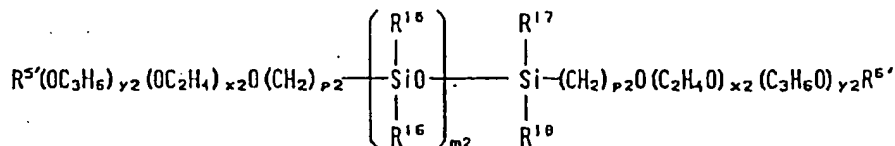
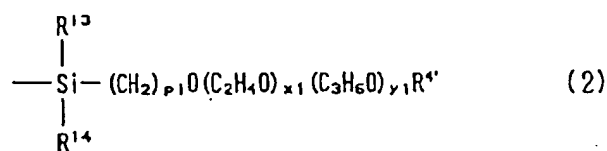
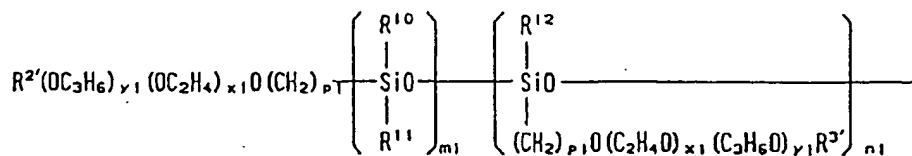
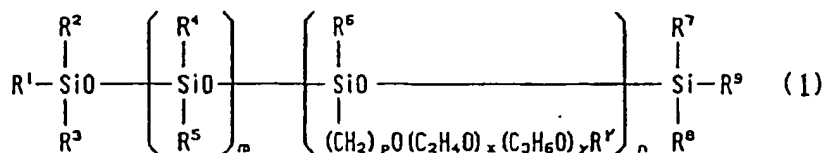
35 The present invention relates to an oil-based solid cosmetic composition which comprises one or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes and cosmetically acceptable pigments or oils or a mixture thereof.

The polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxane of the present invention (hereinafter referred to as 40 polyether modified silicones) is a compound represented by one of the following formulas (1) to (4):

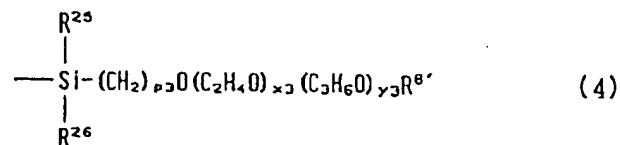
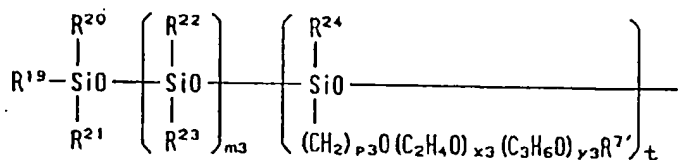
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(3)



wherein R^1 to R^{26} are the same or different from each other, and independently represent C_1 to C_{32} linear or branched alkyl, a hydrogen atom or a phenyl group; R^1 to R^8 are the same or different from each other, and independently represent a C_1 to C_{32} linear or branched alkyl group or a hydrogen atom; p , p_1 , p_2 and p_3 independently denote a number from 1 to 18; and x , x_1 , x_2 , x_3 , y , y_1 , y_2 , y_3 , m , m_1 , m_2 , m_3 , n , n_1 and t are average numbers which make the proportion of the polyoxyalkylene group contained in the molecule from 1 to 50% by weight, preferably from 5 to 40% by weight.

Preferred polyether modified silicones (1) to (4) are those which satisfy the following conditions:

R^1 to R^{26} : C_1 to C_{25} linear or branched alkyl, wherein a portion of them may be a hydrogen atom,

R^1 to R^8 : a hydrogen atom or C_1 to C_{18} linear or branched alkyl,

p to p_3 : 1 to 20,

x to x_3 : 1 to 50,

y to y_3 : 0 to 50,

m to m_3 : 1 to 500,

n to n_1 : 1 to 100,

t: 1 to 100.

Most preferably the following conditions should be met:

R¹ to R²⁶: C₁ to C₂₂ linear or branched alkyl, wherein a portion of them may be a hydrogen atom,

R^{1'} to R^{8'}: a hydrogen atom,

p to p3: 1 to 5,

x to x3: 1 to 50,

y to y3: 0 to 20,

m to m3: 10 to 300,

n to n1: 1 to 50,

t: 1 to 50.

The polyether modified silicones (1) to (4) are commercially available from Nippon Unicar K.K., Shin-estu Kagaku Kogyo K.K., Toray Dowcorning Silicone K.K. or Toshiba Silicone K.K.

When water is added to an oil-based solid cosmetic composition of the present invention which comprises one or more of the polyether modified silicones (1) to (4) in a weight ratio of water to oil-based solid cosmetic composition of from 1:10 to 1:5, the relative viscosity of the composition increases to a value from 1.1 to 2.0 (relative to the viscosity of the water-free composition as 1). This increase in viscosity is especially favorable with respect to the feel of the makeup during use and prolonged beautiful appearance. The relative viscosity of the composition can be measured with an MR-3 Soliquid meter equipped with a cone plate (cone diameter: 1.798 cm, cone angle: 4.984 deg., Frequency: 1 Hz, 34 °C) manufactured by Rheology K.K.

It is essential that the polyether modified silicone of the present invention contains from 1 to 50% by weight, preferably 5 to 40% by weight, of a polyoxyalkylene group in the molecule in order to achieve excellent feel and prolonged beautiful appearance of the make-up. If the polyoxyalkylene groups are present outside this range, the effects of the invention cannot be obtained.

Further, it is preferred that the polyether modified silicones be contained in the cosmetic composition in an amount from 0.1 to 50%, more preferably from 5 to 30% by weight based on the total weight of the composition. Amounts less than 0.1% by weight will not provide a sufficient lifetime of make-up appearance, while amounts exceeding 50% by weight allow the feel of the make-up to deteriorate rapidly during use.

It is preferred that the oil-based solid cosmetic compositions according to the present invention contain one or more of the above-described polyether modified silicones, oil ingredients and pigments but be substantially free from water. Thus, it is preferred that the composition of the present invention be a non-aqueous composition.

Oil ingredients which may be used in the present invention include solid oils, semi-solid oils and liquid oils, and they may be used in a mixture of two or more. Examples of the solid or semi-solid oils include Japan wax, hydrogenated beef tallow, carnauba wax, candelilla wax, rice wax, beeswax, ceresine wax, microcrystalline wax, paraffin wax, polyethylene wax, hydrogenated jojoba oil, lanolin, and vaseline. The amount of the oil used may be varied depending on the end use of the cosmetic composition, and is in the range from 1 to 90% by weight, preferably from 5 to 70% by weight.

Examples of liquid oils which may be used in the composition of the present invention include hydrocarbons such as liquid paraffin, liquid isoparaffin (liquid polyisobutylene) and squalene; animal or vegetable oils of natural origin such as olive oil and jojoba oil; silicone oils such as dimethylpolysiloxane; and synthetic esters such as isopropylmyristate. The amount of the liquid oil ingredient used depends also on the end use desired, and ranges from 1 to 90%, preferably from 5 to 70% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

Pigments which may be used in the present invention include conventional cosmetic pigments. Examples of the pigments include body pigments such as talc, sericite, mica, kaolin, silica, nylon powder, polyethylene powder and cellulose powder; coloring agents such as carbon black, titanium oxide, iron oxide, zinc oxide, ultramarine, prussian blue, chromium oxide, dyestuffs of the organic tar series and lakes; complex pigments such as titanated oxide and iron oxide-coated mica. The particle surface of these pigments may be optionally treated with silicones, higher fatty acids, higher alcohols, aliphatic esters, metallic soaps, amino acids or alkylphosphates. It is preferred that one or more of these pigments be contained in the solid cosmetic compositions of the present invention in an amount from 0.1 to 95%, preferably from 5 to 70% by weight based on the total weight of the composition.

The oil-based solid cosmetic composition according to the present invention may optionally contain ingredients other than those described above as long as they do not detrimentally affect the properties of the composition. These optional ingredients include other conventional cosmetically acceptable substances, such as surfactants, pharmaceutically acceptable ingredients, preservatives, antioxidants, moisturizers, UV

absorbers and perfumes.

The oil-based solid cosmetic composition of the present invention may be prepared by any conventional process, such as by heating, blending or stirring the above described ingredients to form make-up cosmetics such as lipsticks, foundations, eye shadows and eye liners.

5 The polyether modified silicones used in the oil-based solid cosmetic composition of the present invention have a specific chemical structure, and are in a liquid state when water is not present. However, quite surprisingly, the viscosity of the polyether modified silicone rapidly increases when a small amount of water (1 to 20% by weight) is added, and further addition of water eventually causes the polyether modified silicone to acquire a gel state. At this point, no more water can be absorbed.

10 While not wanting to be bound by the mechanism of action of the present invention, the inventors believe that these phenomena help explain the effects of the invention as follows: when the composition is applied to the skin, it can be smoothly extended on the surface of the skin because the viscosity of the composition as manufactured is low. Pigments contained in the composition can therefore be distributed thinly and uniformly over the skin. This provides excellent feel during use and beautiful make-up
15 appearance. After the composition is applied, the polyether modified silicone in the film formed on the skin surface becomes viscous, due to the supply of moisture from the skin or breath of the wearer. This increase in viscosity helps to hold the pigments more securely, thus providing prolonged beautiful appearance.

Having generally described this invention, a further understanding can be obtained by reference to certain specific examples which are provided herein for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to be limiting unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLES

Example 1: Lipstick

25 The ingredients, as shown in Table 1, were heated at 80°C, uniformly blended, cast in a mould, and cooled down to prepare lipsticks.

A panel consisting of 10 members used the lipsticks and evaluated them according to the following criteria:

30 Criteria:

- A: Eight members or more out of ten evaluated as good.
- B: Six to seven members out of ten evaluated as good.
- 35 C: Four to five members out of ten evaluated as good.
- D: Three or less members out of ten evaluated as good.

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Table 1

Formulation (Parts by weight)	Invention Composition	Comparative Compositions		
	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4
Ceresine	10	10	10	10
Paraffin wax	8	8	8	8
Candelilla wax	2	2	2	2
Squalane	25	25	25	25
Castor oil	37	37	37	37
Liquid paraffin	0	10	0	5
Polyisobutylene	0	0	10	5
Polyether modified silicone (Formula (1) where R ¹ to R ³ = CH ₃ R ¹ = H, m = 50 to 100, n = 1 to 5, x = 7 to 15, y = 0, p = 3; polyoxyethylene: 17%, \overline{MW} = 8000)	10	0	0	0
Titanium oxide	2	2	2	2
Pigment (D&C Red No.6, CI 15850)	2	2	2	2
Pigment (D&C Red No.7 Ca Lake, CI 15850)	1	1	1	1
Pigment (FD&C Yellow No.5 Al Lake, CI 19140)	3	3	3	3
Antioxidant	Suitable amount			
Perfume	Suitable amount			

Table 2

Items	Invention Product	Comparative Products			
	L-1	L-2	L-3	L-4	
Appearance after application	A	B	B	B	
Leave mark on cups	B	D	D	D	
Color staying power on lips	A	D	C	D	
Difficult in oozing	A	C	B	B	

As Table 2 shows, the lipstick according to the present invention provides excellent make-up appearance, and excellent ratings in the other evaluation areas.

Example 2 Oil-based foundation:

The waxes and oil ingredients, listed in Table 3, were dissolved at 90°C, to which the pigments and perfume of Table 3 were mixed. The obtained mixture was cast in a metal mould, cooled down and charged into a container to prepare an oil-based foundation composition.

Similar evaluations as described in Example 1 were performed. The results are shown in Table 4.

Table 3

Formulation (Parts by weight)	Invention Composition	Comparative Composition	
	F-1	F-2	L-3
Mica (hydrophobic treatment*)	50	50	50
Titanated mica (hydrophobic treatment*)	9	9	9
Iron oxide (hydrophobic treatment*)	1	1	1
Ultramarine (hydrophobic treatment*)	2	2	2
Liquid paraffin	0	15	0
Diisostearyl malate	0	0	15
Polyether modified silicone (Formula (1) where R ¹ to R ⁹ = CH ₃ , R ^{1'} = H, m = 50 to 100, n = 1 to 5, x = 7 to 15, y = 0, p = 3, polyoxyethylene: 17%, \overline{MW} = 8000)	15	0	0
Paraffin wax	5	5	5
Branched aliphatic cholesteryl ester	7	7	7
Squalane	11	11	11
Antioxidant	Suitable amount		
Perfume	Suitable amount		

*) Hydrophobic treatment = silicone treatment

Table 4

Evaluation Item	Invention Product	Comparative Products	
	F-1	F-2	F-3
Long lasting effect	B	C	D

As Table 4 shows, the oil-based foundation according to the present invention is clearly superior to the comparative Products F-2 and F-3 with respect to prolonged retention of the appearance of the make-up.

Example 3 Powder cake eye shadow:

The powder ingredients listed in Table 5 were mixed with a blender, into which a heated, melted mixture of the oil ingredients in Table 5 was sprayed. The resulting mixture was further blended. The resulting material was crushed, and compression-molded with a molding machine to obtain powder cake eye shadows.

Similar evaluation as described in Example 1 were performed. The results are shown in Table 6.

Table 5

Formulation (Parts by weight)	Invention Product	Comparative Products	
	I-1	I-2	I-3
Talc (hydrophobic treatment*)	15	15	15
Sericite (hydrophobic treatment*)	30	30	30
Titanated mica (hydrophobic treatment*)	35	35	35
Ultramarine (hydrophobic treatment*)	5	5	5
Iron oxide (hydrophobic treatment*)	2	2	2
Polyether modified silicone (Formula (2) where R^{10} to R^{14} = CH_3 , $R^{2'}$ to $R^{4'}$ = H, m_1 = 50 to 100, n_1 = 1 to 5, x_1 = 7 to 15, y_1 = 0, p_1 = 3, polyoxyethylene: 34%, MW = 10000)	10	-	-
Diisostearyl malate	-	10	-
Castor oil	-	-	10
Liquid paraffin	2	2	2
Paraffin	1	1	1

*) Hydrophobic treatment = silicone treatment

Table 6

Evaluation Item	Invention Product	Comparative Products	
	I-1	I-2	I-3
Long lasting effect	B	C	D

Example 4

The general procedure of Example 1 was followed to prepare a lipstick, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (2) where R^{10} to R^{14} = CH_3 , $R^{2'}$ to $R^{4'}$ = H, m_1 = 50 to 100, n_1 = 1 to 5, x_1 = 7 to 15, y_1 = 1, p_1 = 3, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 34% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 10,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product L-1.

Example 5

The general procedure of Example 1 was followed to prepare a lipstick, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to R^5 = CH_3 , $R^{1'}$ = H, m = 60 to 90, n = 3 to 8, x = 5 to 10, y = 0, P = 3, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 11% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 8,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product L-1.

Example 6

The general procedure of Example 1 was followed to prepare a lipstick, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to R^5 = CH_3 , $R^{1'}$ = H, m = 20 to 70, n = 1 to 5, x = 7 to 15, y = 0, p = 3, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 26% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 6,300, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product L-1.

Example 7

The general procedure of Example 1 was followed to prepare a lipstick, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to $R^9 = CH_3$, $R^{1'} = H$, $m = 100$ to 150 , $n = 1$ to 5 , $x = 7$ to 15 , $y = 0$, $p = 3$, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 13% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 12,500, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product L-1.

The lipsticks prepared in Examples 4 to 7 all provided excellent feel during use, and maintained beautiful make-up appearance for a prolonged period of time.

Example 8

The general procedure of Example 2 was followed to prepare an oil-based foundation, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (2) where R^{10} to $R^{14} = CH_3$, $R^{2'}$ to $R^{4'} = H$, $m_1 = 50$ to 100 , $n_1 = 0$, $x_1 = 7$ to 15 , $Y_1 = 1$, $p_1 = 3$, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 34% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 10,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product F-1.

Example 9

The general procedure of Example 2 was followed to prepare an oil-based foundation, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to $R^9 = CH_3$, $R^{1'} = H$, $m = 60$ to 90 , $n = 3$ to 8 , $x = 5$ to 100 , $y = 0$, $p = 3$, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 11% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 8,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product F-1.

Example 10

The general procedure of Example 2 was followed to prepare an oil-based foundation, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to $R^9 = CH_3$, $R^{1'} = H$, $m = 50$ to 100 , $n = 1$ to 5 , $x = 5$ to 10 , $y = 15$ to 23 , $p = 3$, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 25% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 11,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product F-1.

The oil-base foundations prepared in Examples 8 to 10 all provided excellent feel during use, and maintained beautiful make-up appearance for a prolonged period of time.

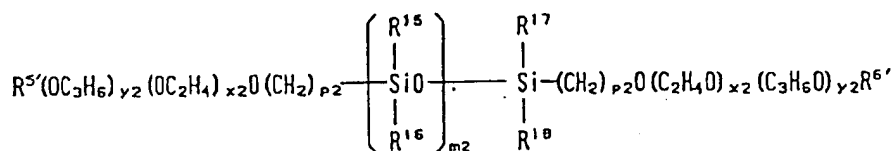
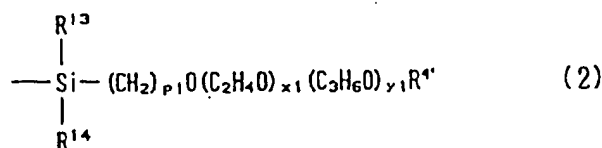
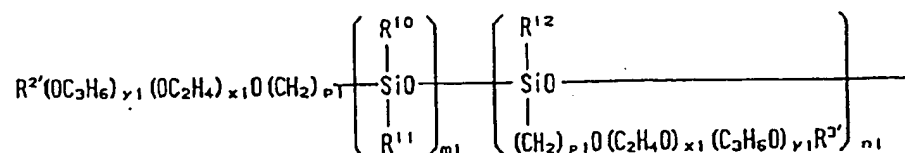
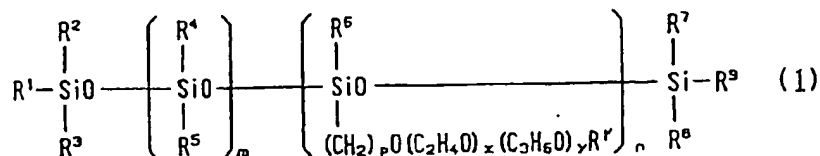
Example 11

The general procedure of Example 3 was followed to prepare a powder eye shadow, except that a polyether modified silicone of Formula (1) where R^1 to $R^9 = CH_3$, $R^{1'} = H$, $m = 50$ to 100 , $n = 1$ to 5 , $x = 5$ to 15 , $y = 7$ to 15 , $p = 3$, with the content of polyoxyethylene being 17% (based on the weight of the polyether modified silicone) and having an average molecular weight of 8,000, was used instead of the polyether modified silicone employed in the invention product I-1. This powder eye shadow gave excellent feel during use, and maintained beautiful make-up appearance for a prolonged period of time.

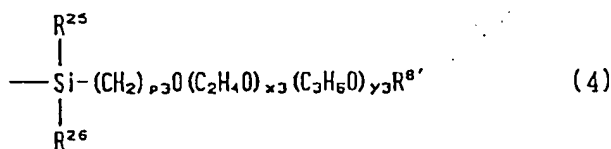
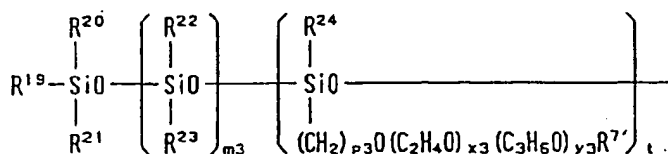
Obviously, numerous modifications and variations of the present invention are possible in light of the above teachings. It is therefore to be understood that within the scope of the appended claims, the invention may be practiced otherwise than as specifically described herein.

Claims

1. An oil-based solid cosmetic composition which comprises one or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes and one or more cosmetically acceptable pigments or oils or a mixture thereof.
2. The oil-based solid cosmetic composition according to Claim 1, wherein said polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxane is selected from the group consisting of the compounds represented by the following formulas (1) to (4):



(3)



wherein R¹ to R²⁶ are the same or different from each other, and independently represent C₁ to C₃₂ linear or branched alkyl, a hydrogen atom or a phenyl group; R^{1'} to R^{8'} are the same or different from each other, and independently represent a C₁ to C₃₂ linear or branched alkyl group or a hydrogen atom; p, p₁, p₂ and p₃ independently denote a number of from 1 to 18; and x, x₁, x₂, x₃, y, y₁, y₂, y₃, m, m₁, m₂, m₃, n, n₁ and t represent averages which make the proportion of the polyoxyalkylene group contained in the molecule 1 to 50% by weight, based on the total weight of said polyoxyalkylene modified silicone.

3. The oil-based solid cosmetic composition according to Claim 2, wherein the parameters in formulas (1) to (4) are defined as follows:
R¹ to R²⁶: C₁ to C₂₅ linear branched alkyl, wherein a portion of the groups are optionally a hydrogen atom,
5 R^{1'} to R^{8'}: Hydrogen atom or C₁ to C₁₈ linear or branched alkyl,
p to p3: 1 to 20,
x to x3: 1 to 50,
y to y3: 0 to 50,
m to m3: 1 to 500,
10 n to n1: 1 to 100, and
t: 1 to 100.
4. The oil-based solid cosmetic composition according to Claim 2, wherein the parameters in formulas (1) to (4) are defined as follows:
15 R¹ to R²⁶: C₁ to C₂₂ linear or branched alkyl, wherein a portion of the groups are optionally a hydrogen atom,
R^{1'} to R^{8'}: Hydrogen atom,
p to p3: 1 to 5,
x to x3: 1 to 50,
20 y to y3: 0 to 20,
m to m3: 10 to 300,
n to n1: 1 to 50, and
t: 1 to 50.
- 25 5. An oil-based solid cosmetic composition as claimed in Claim 1 which consists essentially of:
(A): One or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes,
(B): one or more conventional cosmetically acceptable oils.
6. An oil-based solid cosmetic composition as claimed in Claim 1 which consists essentially of:
30 (A): One or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes,
(B): one or more conventional cosmetically acceptable oils, and
(C): one or more conventional cosmetically acceptable pigments.
7. A non-aqueous oil-based solid cosmetic composition which comprises the following ingredients (A), (B) and (C):
35 (A): One or more polyoxyalkylene modified organopolysiloxanes,
(B): one or more conventional cosmetically acceptable oils, and
(C): one or more cosmetically acceptable pigments, wherein the composition is substantially free from water.
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8. The composition according to Claim 7, wherein the proportions of ingredients (A) to (C) are defined as follows:
(A): 0.1 to 50% by weight,
(B): 1 to 90% by weight,
45 (C): 0 to 95% by weight,
based on the total weight of the composition.
9. The composition according to Claim 7, wherein the proportions of ingredients (A) to (C) are defined as follows:
50 (A): 5 to 30% by weight,
(B): 5 to 70% by weight,
(C): 5 to 70% by weight,
based on the total weight of the composition.



European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 92 12 1084

Page 1

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
X	EP-A-0 266 921 (SHISEIDO COMPANY LTD) 11 May 1988 * Pages 4,5,10,36-38 * ---	1-6	A61K7/48 A61K7/02 A61K7/027 A61K7/32
X	EP-A-0 374 332 (SHISEIDO COMPANY LTD) 27 June 1990 * the whole document * ---	1-6	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 14, no. 284 (C-730)(4227) 20 June 1990 & JP-A-20 88 513 (SHISEIDO CO LTD) 28 March 1990 * abstract * ---	1-4	
X	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 13, no. 399 (C-632)(3747) 5 September 1989 & JP-A-11 43 812 (SHISEIDO CO LTD) 6 June 1989 * abstract * ---	1-5	
Y	---	7-9	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
Y	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 11, no. 60 (C-405)(2507) 24 February 1987 & JP-A-61 218 509 (SHISEIDO CO LTD) 29 September 1986 * abstract * ---	7-9	A61K
A	---	1-6	
A	EP-A-0 331 833 (SHISEIDO COMPANY LIMITED) 13 September 1989 * the whole document * ---	1-9	
-/--			
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 05 APRIL 1993	Examiner GAC G.
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons A : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	



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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.5)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 12, no. 82 (C-481)(2929) 15 March 1988 & JP-A-62 216 635 (SHISEIDO CO LTD) 24 September 1987 * abstract *	1-5	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 11, no. 133 (C-418)(2580) 25 April 1987 & JP-A-61 271 030 (SHISEIDO CO LTD) 1 December 1986 * abstract *	1-5	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 9, no. 283 (C-313)(2006) 9 November 1985 & JP-A-60 126 209 (RAION K.K.) 5 July 1985 * abstract *	1-5	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.5)
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE	Date of completion of the search 05 APRIL 1993	Examiner GAC G.	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			